







Introduction to DSIRE

Amy Heinemann North Carolina Solar Center/DSIRE May 8, 2012









Background



- Created by the NC Solar Center in 1995
- Funded by the US DOE (EERE)
- Administered by NREL
- Approximately 2,700 entries
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Rules, regulations, policies, and incentives
- Approximately 170,000 unique visitors/month









Database Content

- All State incentives and policies including DC and territories
- All Federal incentives and policies
- Most **Utility** incentives
- Some Local policies and incentives examples and largest cities/counties









Database Content

Incentives

Green Building Incentives
Industry Recruitment/Support
Leasing Programs

Rebate Programs

PACE Financing

Performance-Based Incentives

Property and Sales Tax Incentives

Grant Programs

Loan Programs

Corporate and Personal Tax Incentives

Rules, Regulations, Policies

Appliance/Equipment Efficiency Standards
Building Energy Codes
Contractor Licensing
Energy Efficiency Resource Standards
Energy Standards for Public Buildings
Generation Disclosure Requirements

Interconnection
Net Metering

Public Benefits Fund
Renewables Portfolio Standard
Solar/Wind Access Policy
Solar/Wind Permitting Standards
Line Extension Analysis









Not Found in DSIRE

- Private foundation grant opportunities
- Research and development (R&D) incentives
- Commercialization incentives
- Demonstration projects
- One-time grants or RFPs











Tips

- Click on a state to browse
- Use the search function to find a specific incentive type
- Always check expiration dates, date of last review, and the program website

Home	Staff Glossary Links FAQs
SIRE SOLAR lar policy formation	SEARCH
	Create a custom summary of incentives using the search criteria menus to make a selection under each category.
	Choose one or both databases to search: Renewable Energy Company Company Choose one or both databases to search:
esources	Select an Eligible Sector:
RPS Data	All ▼
Summary Maps	Select a State/Territory: All
Summary Tables	Select a Technology: All
ibrary	Select an Implementing Sector:
What's New?	Select Incentive/Policy Type: All
Search	Click Here to Search









RESULTS!

- Search for Incentives for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in "District of Columbia" for "Local Governments"
- Pare down the list by further limiting the criteria to efficiency or renewables or for a specific technology (e.g., PV, Lighting)



DSIRESOLAR

Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency



Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy





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renewables & efficiency

DSIRE Solar provides comprehensive information on state, local, utility, and federal incentives and policies that promote solar energy. Funded by the U.S. Department of Energy's Solar Energy Technologies Program, DSIRE Solar provides solar-specific policy information to consumers, policy makers, businesses, utilities, researchers and other stakeholders.

Search for incentives for one or both:

Solar Electric Solar Thermal



Resources

Solar Policy News

Solar Policy Guide

Policy Comparisons

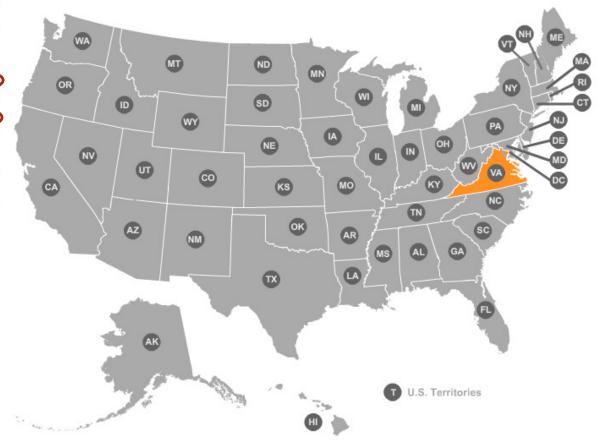
Summary Maps

Library

Search

customize DSIRE for your business













Federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

- 30% of the system cost (includes installation costs), with no cap
- Eligible technologies: PV, solar water heat, wind (100 kW max), fuel cells, geothermal heat pumps, geothermal electric (commercial), microturbines (comm), CHP (comm)
- Expires December 31, 2016
- AMT, subsidized energy financing = okay
- Cash grants in lieu of tax credit available for commercial property placed in service, or where construction began, in 2009, 2010 and 2011









Direct Cash Incentives

- Grants, rebates, and performance-based incentives
- All sectors usually eligible for any programs for electric or gas ratepayers (SBC, EEPS, RPS charges)
- Renewable energy programs sometimes offer higher incentives to gov't/nonprofits to offset lack of access to tax credits
- RE Structure: \$/W, \$/kWh, \$/Annual kWh (or therms)
- EE Structure: \$/system or \$/Annual kWh (or therms)
- Many programs offer technical assistance services, subsidized energy audits, special assistance for small projects.

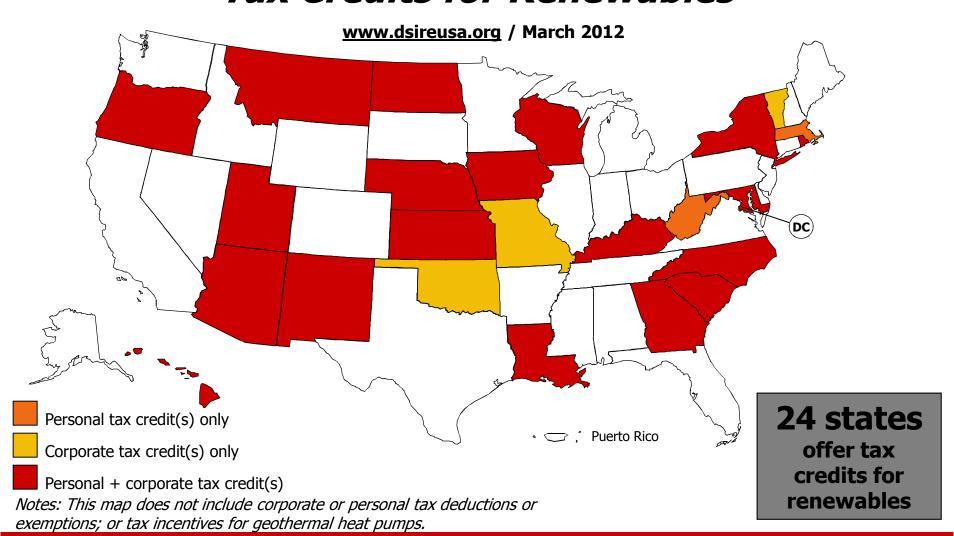








Tax Credits for Renewables



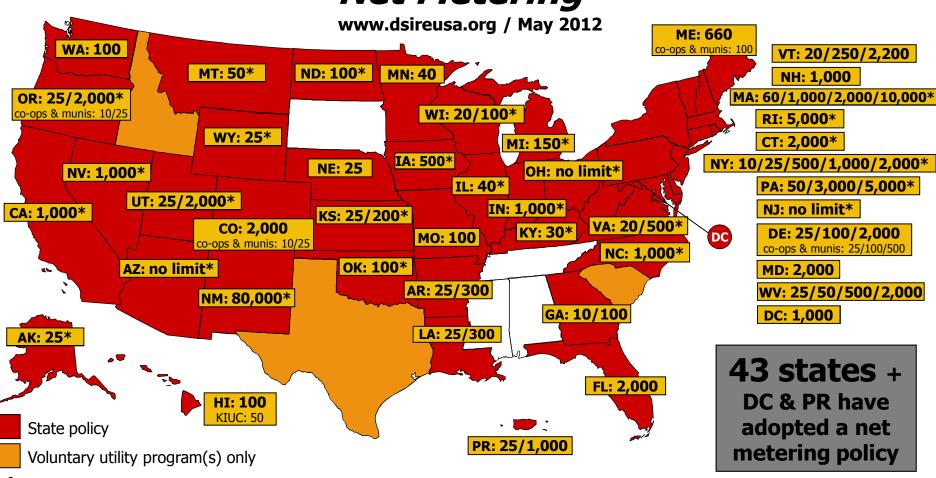








Net Metering



* State policy applies to certain utility types only (e.g., investor-owned utilities)

Note: Numbers indicate individual system capacity limit in kW. Some limits vary by customer type, technology and/or application. Other limits might also apply.

This map generally does not address statutory changes until administrative rules have been adopted to implement such changes.



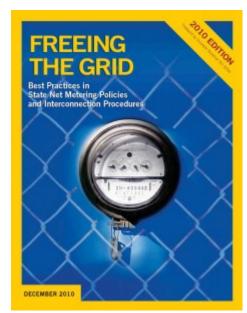






Net Metering

- Net metering: Allows for electricity to flow to and from the customer
- Not all policies are created equal
- In some cases local governments are permitted to use arrangements not available to other customers (e.g., meter aggregation).











Meter Aggregation/Virtual Net Metering



Aggregation of some from authorized by state









Variations

- Ownership requirements
- Contiguous vs. noncontiguous properties
- Multiple customers
- Multiple generators
- Modified system/aggregate system size limits
- Rollover rates
- Distance limitations
- Number of accounts
- Addressing multiple tariffs

(Almost) Universal Restriction: Accounts must be located in same utility service territory



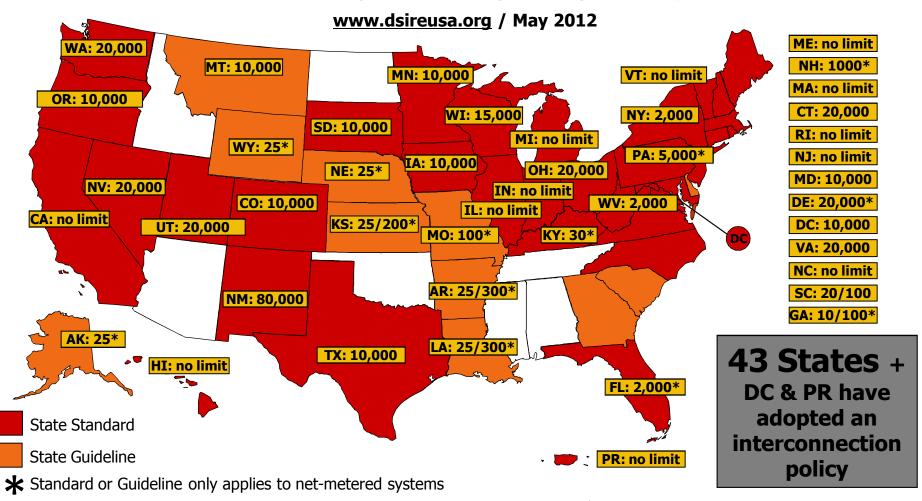






Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency

Interconnection Policies



<u>Notes</u>: Numbers indicate system capacity limit in kW. Some state limits vary by customer type (e.g., residential/non-residential). "No limit" means that there is no stated maximum size for individual systems. Other limits may apply. Generally, state interconnection standards apply only to investor-owned utilities.









Interconnection Standards

Interconnection refers to the issues that must be settled between the system owner and the utility and local permitting authorities before the system is connected to the grid.

- 1. Technical safety, power quality, system impacts
- 2. Contractual legal and procedural issues
- 3. Rates, fees and metering issues

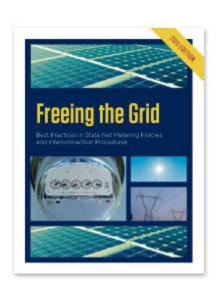








Interconnection and Net Metering – Grading the States



Freeing the Grid, published by the Network for New Energy Choices, creates an easily identifiable grading system for state policies

Best policies in net metering adopted by CO, AZ, DE, CA, NJ, OR, PA, UT, CT, MD, OH, WV, FL, VT, MA, MI. Best policies in interconnection adopted by DE, ME, MA, VA, UT. *

IREC model: http://irecusa.org/irec-programs/publications-reports/

*Graded "A" in Freeing the Grid 2011: http://www.newenergychoices.org/uploads/FreeingTheGrid2011.pdf









Financing Options

- Loans
- Retail (3rd Party) PPAs and Leases
- On-bill Financing
- PACE Financing

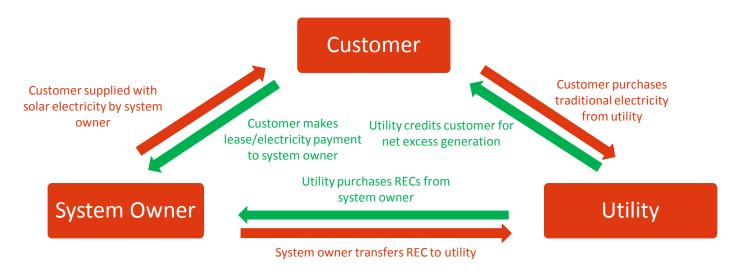








Third-Party Ownership Options



- Solar power developer finances, owns and operates the system
- Customer receives benefits of on-site electric generation (i.e., lower electric bill) and compensates the owner through electricity purchases or lease payments
- Benefits: Tax incentive utilization, up-front costs reduced/eliminated, lower "hassle factor"
- Property leases are a distinctly different option.



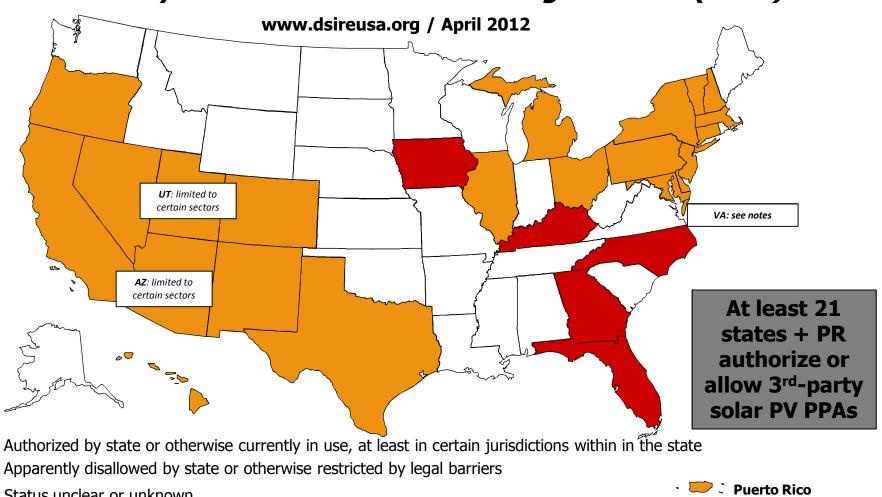






Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency

3rd-Party Solar PV Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)



Status unclear or unknown

Note: This map is intended to serve as an unofficial guide; it does not constitute legal advice. Seek gualified legal expertise before making binding financial decisions related to a 3rd-party PPA. See following slides for additional important information and authority references.









Conclusions

- Variety of regulatory and financial policies impact renewable energy installations
- Federal primarily tax incentives
- State historically tax credits and rebates, now focus on things like performance-based incentives, PPAs, PACE financing
- Utility rebates and loans
- Local gov'ts/nonprofits have additional considerations









Questions?

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